

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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FRIDAY EVEN'G, NOV., 25, 1887.

A Lesson to Jurors.

Petitions for Executive clemency do not meet with as much favor now as they used to, and it begins to look like violators of the law may as well make up their mind to pay the penalty hereafter.

The following indorsement by Gov. Buckner upon a petition for Executive clemency, contains a wholesome lesson to jurymen who, after they have convicted an offender against the law, unite in a petition to the Governor asking him to undo their work. The matter is stated as follows:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Nov. 22, 1887.—Webb Bryant, or O'Bryant, found guilty and sentenced on two indictments at the October term, 1887, of the Nelson Circuit Court, for suffering gaming and retailing whiskey without license, asks the remission of the penalties, aggregating \$260.

"The chief ground on which the petition is based is a statement signed by the petit jurors, who say that those of us who were of the trial jury on said indictments, have been thoroughly convinced by subsequent conduct of the witnesses as upon whose statements we relied in finding said verdicts of guilty against said petitioner, that their statements should not have been relied upon and that said verdict should have been not guilty."

"There does not seem to have been any attempt to impeach the testimony of the witnesses during the trial. It must be assumed, therefore, that their testimony was reliable until the contrary is shown. The statement that their subsequent conduct, without specifying what that conduct was, had changed the views of the jury, does not amount to an impeachment of the witnesses, and ought not to influence the decision of the Executive. The paper signed by the jury was drawn up by the same person who wrote the petition and would seem to express the wishes of the petitioner rather than the deliberate judgment of the signers.

"The statements of men, moved probably by a false sentimentality, contained in a paper which none of them wrote and which possibly was never read to them, ought not to outweigh the public acts of the same men sworn to do their duty both to the Commonwealth and to the accused. I am unwilling to believe that the jury failed to do their whole duty when acting under the solemnity of an oath, but in consideration of the present physical condition of the petitioner, as stated by the attorney who prosecuted the case, a respite of twelve months is granted."

The official vote of Ohio, at the late election, has been completed. Foraker received a total of 356,937. In 1885 he received 359,281; net loss, 2,344. The Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor ran far ahead of him.

Revs. E. B. Hill and Z. Meek will represent the ministers of Boyd County at the Evangelical Alliance to be held in Washington, D. C., December 8th and 9th, to discuss the present perils and opportunities of the Christian Church at large.

GOVERNOR BUCKNER continues to publicly reprove Judges, jurors, and Commonwealth's Attorneys who convict people of all classes of crime and then petition the Governor for their pardon. For a man who was "elected on sentiment," Simon Bolivar's official acts are less colored by sentiment than those of any other Governor since the days of "Old Stone-Header."—Louisville Times.

MR. MURAT HALSTEAD, in his Foraker speech at Cincinnati, tried to prove that Americans are all fools. He worked himself into hysterics and declared that if a Democratic President is elected in 1888 we shall pay pensions to the Confederate army, give the South indemnity for emancipated slaves and wipe out all the war amendments to the constitution.

This, of course, is pure, unadulterated rot! However, the Republican leaders ought to be excused, or even pitied, for when they need facts they have to manufacture them for the occasion, for those of history are all against them. They seem to have no policy but sectional hatred, and unless they can set the North and South by the ears again they have no chance to get to the White House.—New York Herald.

City Items.

Try Langdon's City Butter Crackers. School books and school supplies upon most favorable terms, at G. W. Blatterman & Co's.

Come early and have your life-size portrait made. Makes a valuable Christmas present. Kackley's gallery.

The latest styles of wall paper and ceiling decorations, at J. C. Peor & Co's drug and book store.

D. Hunt & Son are offering great bargains in dry goods and cloaks. A rare opportunity for a genuine bargain. See them.

One hundred stamp photos or twenty-four minuettes given free with every order for one dozen cabinets, at Kackley's gallery.

HOW TO WARM HOUSES.

DIRECT RADIATION VERSUS STOVES, FURNACES AND PIPES.

The Artificial Climate in Our Houses. Destructive Effect Upon Health—Radiation from Open Fires—Hot Iron Surfaces—The Only Remedy.

We make an artificial climate in our houses. We live indoors in an atmosphere heated by stoves, furnaces or steam pipes, to 70 or 80 degs.; and we pass from our parlor or hall into the open air. At a step, literally in a breath, the temperature of the air has, for us, dropped 50 to 70 degs. We may put on an extra coat or shawl, and shield the outside of the body and chest, but we cannot shield delicate linings and membranes of the air passages, the bronchial tubes and lung cells. Naked, they receive the full force of the change—the last breath at 70 degs., the next at freezing or zero—and all unprepared. We have been sitting, perhaps for hours, in a tropical atmosphere; nay, worse, in an atmosphere deprived by hot iron furnaces of its ozone and natural refreshing and bracing qualities. Our lungs are all relaxed, debilitated, unstrung; and in this condition the cold air strikes them perhaps 60 degs. below what they are graduated to and prepared for. Is it strange that pneumonia and bronchitis are at hand?

If we were in the West Indies, or even in Florida, and wish to come north in winter, we try to make the change gradual. But in our houses we keep up a tropical climate, or worse, for the air is not fresh, and we step into an air as much colder as 40 degs. of latitude will make it. It is in effect going from Cuba to Iceland—or at least to New York—at a step, and we make the journey perhaps a dozen times a day. And often, while we are still shut up in our domiciliary Cuban climate, Iceland comes down upon us from an open window to replace air that has had its natural refreshing qualities quite cooked out of it by hot stoves, furnaces or steam pipes. And all these sudden changes and shocks of cold come upon us while the whole system has its vitality and powers of resistance gauged down to the necessities of a tropical climate.

The effect upon health is destructive. Pneumonia has increased nearly threefold in New York, in proportion to population, within the last fifty years. Bronchitis has increased even more rapidly, and now causes 1,500 deaths in that city every year, being an increase of nearly fivefold to the population in fifty years. What is the cause? We have a sufficient and very obvious cause in the fact that in our methods of heating our houses we have been "progressing backward." Fifty years ago there were few furnaces or close stoves, and no steam pipes for warming; houses were warmed by open fires. The difference is radical and of great importance.

It may be briefly explained thus: Radiant heat from the sun or from an open fire passes through the air (so far as it is pure air) without warming it—that is to say, without being obstructed or retained by it (just as light does), and only warms the pavement, floors, walls or other opaque body on which it falls. Hence on a sunny day the pavement will be 100 degs., while the air above it is only 50 degs. The air that touches the iron bars or surface of the fire in an open grate goes to feed the fire, and then is drawn up the chimney. Only pure, radiant heat is thrown into the room, not hot air, and it does not heat the air at all directly, but warms our bodies, walls, furniture, etc., and the air is heated from them. When stove, furnace, steam pipes and hot water pipes are used the air is heated directly and in turn warms the objects with which it comes in contact, the process being exactly the reverse of the other.

By radiation from open fires the air is the coolest thing in the room; by the air heating method it is the hottest. By open fire the lungs get less heat than any other part of us, and so are braced and strengthened; by the hot air process they get more heat than any other part, because the hottest air rises up nearest about the head, and so is inhaled, making the lungs tender and sensitive to cold on our going out.

We want to warm our bodies, not the air. Cool air is denser, contains more oxygen and warms the blood more than hot air, besides refreshing and strengthening the lungs and bracing them against injury on going out. We want air with the normal amount of ozone. We get it all destroyed by the hot iron surfaces.

The only remedy for all these mischievous conditions and effects is entirely to abandon the plan of applying the heat to the air—of making the air the carrier of the heat. Heat wants no carrier any more than light. Put your fire in proper position; take away the iron and brick casings that inclose it and obstruct its natural movements, and, quicker than you can think, the heat will be flashed all over your room; darting out in straight lines in every direction from the surface of the fire—down, up and horizontally; and this without expense for pipes and hot air ducts. If one grate is not enough put another on the opposite side of the room. Coals are cheaper than coffins.

An almost perfect arrangement for warming a room would be an open fire, and the entire surface of the walls and ceiling formed of a reflecting material. The least possible fire would warm us, because the heat would be kept alive, active, radiant; being reflected constantly from side to side, and up to ceiling and back as quick as lightning flashes; and so, impinging on the body on all sides, would give it a lively, glowing warmth, while the air might be at almost any lower temperature. It would be like having a fire on every side of the room.—Popular Science Monthly.

RICE THROWING AT WEDDINGS.

Origin of the Custom as Given by the Chinese—The Wise Sorceress.

In the days of the Shang dynasty, some 1,500 years before Christ, there lived in the province of Shansi a most famous sorcerer called Chao. It happened one day that a Mr. Pang came to consult to oracle, and Chao, having divined by means of the tortoise diagram, informed the trembling Pang that he had but six days to live. Now, however much we may trust the sagacity and skill of our family physician, we may be excused if, in a matter of life and death, we call in a second doctor for a consultation, and in such a strait it is not to be wondered at that Pang should repair to another source to make sure there was no mistake. To the fair Peachblossom he went, a young lady who had acquired some reputation as a sorceress, and to the tender feminine heart unfolded the story of his woe. Her divination yielded the same as Chao's; in six days Pang should die, unless, by the exercise of her magic, he were

she could avert the catastrophe. Her efforts were successful, and on the seventh day great was Chao's astonishment, and still greater his mortification and rage, when he met Pang taking his evening stroll and learned that there lived a greater magician than he. The story would soon get about and unless he could quickly put an end to his fair rival's existence his reputation would be ruined. And this was how Chao plotted against the life of Peachblossom. He sent a go-between to Peachblossom's parents to inquire if their daughter was still unmarried, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, he befitted the simple parents into believing that he had a son who was seeking a wife, and ultimately he induced them to engage Peachblossom to him in marriage. The marriage cards were duly interchanged; but the crafty Chao had chosen the most unlucky day he could select for the wedding, the day when the "Golden Pheasant" was in the ascendant. Surely as the bride entered the red chair the spirit bird would destroy her with his powerful beak. But the wise Peachblossom knew all these things, and feared not. "I will go," she said; "I will fight and defeat him." When the wedding morning came, she gave directions to have rice thrown out at the door, which the spirit bird seeing made haste to devour, and while his attention was thus occupied, Peachblossom stepped into the bridal chair and passed on her way unharmed. And now the ingenious reader knows why he throws rice after the bride. If any interest has been engendered in his breast by this tale of the fair Peachblossom, let him listen to what befell her at the house of the magician. Arrived at Chao's house, no bridegroom was there, but an attendant was given her, and the two girls prepared to pass the night in the room assigned to them. Peachblossom was wakeful, for she knew that, when the night passed, the "Golden Pheasant" would be succeeded by the evil star of the "White Tiger," whose power and ferocity who can tell? "Go you to bed first," she said to the maid. The girl was soon asleep, and still her mistress slept not, but continued to pace the room, and at midnight the tiger spirit came, and the morning light showed Peachblossom still pacing the room, while on the bed lay the lifeless body of the little maid. Thus were the magic battles of Peachblossom and Chao, and many more were there, until they took their flight to heaven, where now they reign as gods. And on earth the actors have not idly more prized than those of Peachblossom and Chao Kuang.—Chinese Times.

The Prince of Wales' Hair.

In everything except the indispensable tawny beard that falls like a roll of dead gold silk to the extremity of a massive chest, Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, models himself on Ouida's heroes. He is as fond of knickknacks as a lady. His private apartments are the nearest approach to the talented but vulgar author's ideal of a young guardman's rooms. He would not brush his hair otherwise than with an ivory-backed brush to save his life. Eau de Cologne and other perfumes have their place in his bath. To write a note on paper that was not the triumph of the perfumer's art would in his own imagination be unworthy of his tastes and position. He has started in life in fact as an exquisite of the George IV type; but luckily for himself and for the nation he is preserved from some of the most objectionable traits of the "First Gentleman's" character by the sensitive shyness of his disposition.

He differs again from most exquisites in having a praiseworthy desire to pay promptly for the luxuries in which he indulges. Indeed he worries his attendants to worry his tradespeople to send in their bills sharp, and frets and fumes if the astute shopkeepers—alive to the value of having the future king of England upon their books within decent limits—delay in delivering their accounts. Like his father he gets his clothes—and plenty of them—from Pockle. Prince Albert Victor's idea of dignified muffs is a frock coat and lavender or gray trousers. He seldom wears a cutaway coat, and even when traveling hardly ever appears in a suit of dittos. On the whole he may be described as a very stately and solemn young man.—London Letter.

The Life of a Grasshopper.

As every one knows, it is a rule of nature every winged insect shall die within the year (the occasional individuals that survive the twelvemonth only proving the rule), for the stage of wings is the last third of the creature's life. After all, it would be very absurd if we did not recognize among ourselves the stages of childhood, youth, middle age and old age, which together cover the span of our "threescore years and ten." An insect's stages proceed in a far smaller compass, and the winged one is the last. It is really the old age of the caterpillar or grub.

Thus a grasshopper may be two or three years a grub, for another six months a hibernation—that is, a wingless thing, half grub, half grasshopper—and then for a further space a winged grasshopper. In the last stage it marries, and there is an end of its purpose. Nature has no further need for it and does not care whether it dies or not. The slender fragility of the insect's appearance may have suggested a feeble hold of life; some grasshoppers look like the mere specters of insects. About others, too, there is a vegetable, perishable look, as of thin grass blades that a frost would kill or heat shrivel up; a suspicion about their mere and faded edges that they are already beginning to wither. But the grasshopper has nothing to complain of as to its length of life. It sings the summer in and the autumn out, and goes to sleep with the year.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The oldest general of the United States army is William Selby Harney. He was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1800.

Printing Silver Certificates.

There is said to be a good deal of criticism among the bankers of Washington of the method now in vogue in the bureau of engraving and printing for printing the reverse side of the silver certificates. When Mr. Graves was installed in office as chief of the bureau there were seven machines for printing from plates in operation. Now there are eighteen, and three more are soon to be added. It is asserted that no machine has yet been invented which will take the place of the human hand in distributing the ink over an engraved plate, and that with the present machines it is impossible to get good results with any other color than green. For this reason only the green side of the silver certificates is printed with the machines. The ink, too, is said to be inferior to that which is used when hand printing is done. The silver certificates printed on the machine are much less durable than those printed by hand, and the ink will easily rub off when the bills are in the least moist. Mr. Brooks, chief of the secret service division of the treasury, said recently that the United States is falling to a rear place in the quality of the notes which it issues. He is opposed to the printing machines as a substitute for hand labor, and says that counterfeiting will increase in this country in direct proportion with the increase in the use of these machines.—New York Sun.

as honor of the "Manchester Martyr."

New York, Nov. 25.—The meeting at the Cooper union Wednesday night, in honor of the "Manchester Martyr," was addressed by Dr. McGlynn and several other speakers all of whom denounced the defection of Irishmen at the late election from the labor cause. This led to considerable confusion. Dr. McGlynn declared that force was justified where peaceable means failed to secure a liberty of a people.

A Western Union Out.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—From December 1 the Western Union announces a decrease in rates from Cincinnati to its own offices in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut to fifty cents for ten words and three cents for each additional word. This is a decrease of ten cents to nearly all the offices in the states named.

Doctor Fatally Shot.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 25.—In a dispute over some mining property near Stemple, about forty miles from Helena, Dr. Remington was shot and probably fatally wounded by G. H. Richardson. The latter has surrendered himself, claiming he acted in self-defense.

Mysteriously Disappeared.

New York, Nov. 25.—The lost merchant so mysteriously disappeared from this locality is Joseph Hood, a manufacturer and dealer in cloth, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Hood says her husband left home last Friday, taking \$3,000, and she believes, another woman with him.

Steamer Reported Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—Information has reached here that the steamer Charles P. Chateau burned at Sunflower Landing, at the mouth of the Yazoo river, Wednesday morning. Twenty-five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. No lives were lost.

Shot in Self-Defense.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 25.—In a dispute over some mining property near Stemple, about forty miles from Helena, Dr. Remington was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by G. H. Richardson. The latter has surrendered himself, claiming he acted in self-defense.

Private Watchman Acquitted of Murder.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Charles H. Wood, a private watchman, who shot and killed Joe Zenieschek, a prominent saloon-keeper, September 5, was found not guilty in the criminal court to-day. Self-defense was the successful plea. The trial lasted four days, and the jury was eight hours in arriving at their verdict.

An American Citizen Released.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Jean Adam Brunner, a naturalized American citizen, who was seized last month by the German government on the ground that he had not done military duty to that government, has been released and he will be allowed to return to America.

Death of a Well Known Jockey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—John Spallman, the jockey, died this morning at St. Vincent's hospital.

"The Blood is the Life."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood; which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, "pitting of Blood," Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

L.S.L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1883, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings every six months (June and December). We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

L. J. Early
Commissioner.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. M. COLEMAN, Pres. La. National Bk. F. LANAUX, President State Nat'l Bk. A. BAILEY, Pres. N. O. National Bk. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union Nat'l Bank.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1887, CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 tickets at \$20 each; halves, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths, \$1.

1 PRIZE of \$300,000 is.....	\$300,000
1 PRIZE of 100,000 is.....	100,000
1 PRIZE of 50,000 is.....	50,000
1 PRIZE of 25,000 is.....	25,000
2 PRIZES of 10,000 are.....	20,000
5 PRIZES of 5,000 are.....	25,000
25 PRIZES of 1,000 are.....	25,000
100 PRIZES of 500 are.....	50,000
200 PR. ZES of 250 are.....	50,000
500 PRIZES of 100 are.....	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$50,000
100 Prizes of \$250 approximating to \$25,000
100 Prizes of \$100 approximating to \$10,000
100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$5,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.
1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000
Prize are..... 100,000
1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000
Prize are..... 100,000

3,125 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,562,500
For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and signature plain. Here rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.
Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Remember that the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

Remember that Four National Banks guarantee the payment of Prizes, and that all tickets bear the signature of the President of an institution, whose franchise is recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

YOU CAN BUY, AT

HILL'S,

8 pounds Standard Tomatoes.....	10
1 pound choice new Raisins.....	10
1 pound new Leghorn Citron.....	10
2 pounds best new Currants.....	15
1 pound best new Almonds.....	20
3 pounds choice Mince Meat.....	25
3 pounds best Apple Butter.....	25
1 pound Maltin Grapes.....	15
1 dozen fine, sweet Oranges.....	20
1 gallon pure, sweet Crab Apple.....	20
1 can good, sweet Corn.....	10
1 can good Baking Powder.....	15
1 dozen large Pickles.....	5
1 gallon best "sauer Kraut".....	25
1 can fine, fresh Oysters.....	20
1 pound new Turkish Prunes.....	5
10 bars good Soap.....	25
1 pound good Roasted Coffee.....	10
4 pounds choice new Rice.....	25

NORTHEASTERN

KENTUCKY TELEPHONE COMPANY

Has connection with the following places

Maysville, Helena, Mt. Olive, Mayslick, Hardin.

Office in Maysville—W. W. Holton's Dry Goods Store, No. 9 East Second street.

W. A. NORTON,

Representing—

LOUISVILLE COTTON AND GRAIN EXCHANGE

Chicago Markets received every ten minutes. Orders taken for 1,000 bushels and up. Office: Cooper's building Second St.

J. Ballenger, the Jeweler,

Will, on January 31, 1888, present to some one of his customers a pair of Elegant Solitaire Diamond Eardrops worth

== \$500. ==

A numbered ticket entitling the holder to a chance given for every dollar's worth of goods purchased—\$1, one ticket; \$5, five tickets, &c. Should the holder of the lucky ticket prefer to have the Diamonds mounted in any other articles of Jewelry—Lace Pins, Combination Rings, Studs, Pins, Bracelets, &c., it will be done without charge.